The Pyongyang Times

No. 61 (259) MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1969 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the Italian Communist Party

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, **Haxhi Lleshi**, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic and **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic, in reply to their telegram of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of her liberation.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Emanuele Macaluso**, head of the delegation of the Italian Communist Party, which had visited our country. The telegram was sent in the name of the delegation upon leaving our country.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President **Choi Yong Kun** of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to Lawyer **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of its founding.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic, on the 13th anniversary of the Port Said "Victory Day".

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Del. of Italian Communist Party

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on December 22 the delegation of the Italian Communist Party on a visit to our country.

Present there were head of the delegation Comrade Emanuele Macaluso, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party and Parliamentarian; and members of the delegation Comrade Antonelo Trombadore, Member of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party and Parliamentarian; and Comrade Bruno Neccole, Member of the Toscana Regional Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party.

Also present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Kim Yong Nam, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Gives Luncheon for Del. of Italian Communist Party

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a luncheon on December 22 for the delegation of the Italian Communist Party on a visit to our country.

Invited to the luncheon were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Emanuele Macaluso, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party and Parliamentarian.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; and Comrades Kim Dong Gyu and So Chol, Members of the Political Committee and Secretaries, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Kim Yong Nam, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, were also present on the occasion.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

Gifts to Comrade KIM IL SUNG from Comrade FIDEL CASTRO Arrive

Gifts to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, from Comrade Fidel Castro, the respected and beloved Leader of the Cuban people, arrived in Nampo on December 20 by ship.

Also arriving in Nampo were Jose Cortina Suares, captain, and the crew of the "Sierra Maestra" which brought the gifts and Cuban stockbreeding workers with Jesus Estenos at their head.

Comrade Fidel Castro who sent to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, as gifts many milch cows and rabbits at the end of December 1967, again sent this time many milch cows of fine breed which will be greatly helpful to the development of the animal husbandry in our country.

The current valuable gifts are a manifestation of the friendship of the Cuban people toward the Korean people and an expression of the solidarity of proletarian internationalism.

Put up at the Nampo port where the Cuban guests carrying the gifts were to arrive, were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and a portrait of Comrade Fidel Castro, the respected and beloved Leader of the Cuban people.

A large number of working people and youths and students in the city turned out to the port to welcome the guests with placards reading "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people!" "Long live Comrade Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Government!" "Down with U.S. imperialism, the common enemy!" and national flags of the two countries and flowers.

The crew of the "Sierra Maestra" which brought the gifts and the Cuban stockbreeding workers got off from the ship amid the strains of the welcome music and the cheers of hurrah.

The guests were met at the port by Comrade Li Jong Ok, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Kim Gyong Ryon, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Chon Yong Sun, Director of the General Livestock Bureau under the Cabinet; Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and functionaries of local Party and government organs and other workers concerned.

Also on hand were Miguel Angel Requir Diaz, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, and staff members, of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang.

The precious gifts will contribute to further strengthening the militant friendship and solidarity sealed between the peoples of the two countries in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and for the cause of socialist construction.

The France-Korea (Paris-Pyongyang) Friendship Association was founded and the Direction Committee of the Association elected in Paris on December 8.

In this connection the France-Korea Friendship Association sent telegrams to Premier Kim Il Sung.

The telegrams read:

Pyongyang

Your Excellency KIM IL SUNG

Premier of the Cabinet
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

We have the honour of informing you that the France-Korea (Paris-Pyongyang) Friendship Association was founded in Paris on December 8.

The Association will work for introducing in France the successes made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, developing friendly relations between our two countries and supporting the aspiration of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of their country.

We pay lofty respect to you.

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

France-Korea (Paris-Pyongyang) Friendship Association

Paris, December 11, 1969

Pyongyang

Your Excellency KIM IL SUNG

Premier of the Cabinet
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

We are happy to inform you that the desire to develop friendly relations and interchange of intellectuals, artists and sportsmen between our two countries was expressed at the first meeting of the France-Korea (Paris-Pyongyang) Friendship Association which was held in Paris on December 8 to elect the Direction Committee.

We extend thanks to you for your greetings.

Long live friendship between France and Korea!

France-Korea (Paris-Pyongyang) Friendship Association

Paris, December 11, 1969

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Jomo Kenyatta**, President of the Republic of Kenya, on the day of Kenya's independence and proclamation of the Republic.

✦ **Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to the Fifth Summit Conference of the Arab States.**

The telegram of greetings reads:

I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in my own, extend warm congratulations and greetings to the Fifth Summit Conference of the Arab States and all the delegates to the conference.

Today the Arab peoples are valiantly fighting against the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and their stooges, the Israeli aggressors, and for defending national independence and dignity, restoring the occupied Arab territory and accomplishing the Palestinian people's cause of liberation.

The Korean people resolutely denounce the aggressive manoeuvrings perpetrated by U.S. imperialism and the Zionists in the Near and Middle East areas and express full support and solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

Convinced that your conference will contribute to the sacred anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-Israeli struggle of the Arab peoples, I sincerely wish you success in your work.

A Ceremony for Taking Over Milch Cows, Gifts to Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of the 40 Million Korean People, from Comrade FIDEL CASTRO, Prime Minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Government, Held

A grand ceremony for taking over milch cows presented to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, by Comrade Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Government was held in Nampo on December 20. Placed on the platform of the hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and a portrait of Comrade Fidel Castro, the respected and beloved Leader of the Cuban people. On either side of them were national flags of our country and the Republic of Cuba symbolizing the militant friendship and solidarity formed in the common struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy, and for the cause of socialism.

The ceremony was attended by many working people, youths and students in the city.

Present there were Comrade Li Jong Ok, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Kim Gyong Ryon, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Chon Yong Sun, Director of the General Bureau of Stockbreeding under the Cabinet; Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kim Gyu Un, Chief Secretary of the Nampo City Committee, South Pyongan Province, of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other personages concerned.

Also attending the ceremony were Miguel Angel Requir Díaz, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, and staff members, of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in Pyongyang, captain Jose Cortina Suares and other crewmen of the "Sierra Maestra" which brought the gifts and Cuban stockbreeding workers headed by Jesus Estenos.

Speaking first at the gathering, Miguel Angel Requir Diaz, Cuban Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, said that he had the great honour of conveying today the gifts from the Leader of the Cuban people Comrade Fidel Castro to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, through Comrade Li Jong Ok, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet.

After noting that the gifts were a token of genuine friendship uniting closer our two respected and beloved Leaders, Major Fidel Castro and Comrade Kim Il Sung, he said that the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples and brothers of our two countries were daily strengthening and developing in the joint struggle against Yankee imperialism.

He pointed to the fact that the Communist Party, Government and people of Cuba firmly rallied around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Fidel Castro have successfully carried on socialist construction in the past period, bravely frustrating the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

In particular, he stressed that the victory of the Cuban people in their glorious struggle for harvesting ten million tons of sugar would mean a complete defeat for the imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great friend of the Cuban people and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the comrades of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea highly appreciate the significance of the endeavours and successes of the Cuban people and extend this struggle militant support and solidarity, the speaker said.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the Korean people have turned their country into a prosperous one with a solid independent national economy, carried through very splendidly the revolutionary line of the Workers' Party of Korea, the embodiment of the idea of *Juche*, run through with the idea of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, and thus achieved a great victory.

Upholding the great Ten-Point Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the entire Korean people filled with the spirit of Chollima are expediting the building of socialism and communism in the country with a determination to liberate the southern half of the country and unify the fatherland in the near future, he stressed.

And he said that the might of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the powerful bastion and base of the Korean revolution, was greatly enhanced.

He denounced the recent ever more intensified acts of aggression and provocation of the U.S. imperialists against the northern half of the Republic.

Then he pointed out that the relations of friendship and cooperation firmly established between the two countries for the commonness of ideology and principles and for the same goal of struggle, were further consolidated and developed from day to day under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Communist Party, Government and people of Cuba will, in the future, too, bend all efforts to further strengthen the militant solidarity with the fraternal Korean people in the common struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and for national independence and the cause of socialism, the speaker declared.

Chon Yong Sun, Director of the General Bureau of Stockbreeding under the Cabinet, spoke next.

He extended deep thanks to Comrade Fidel Castro and the Communist Party and Revolutionary Government of Cuba for having sent again milch cows of fine breed which were of great significance for the development of stockbreeding in our country.

He said he considered the conveying of these gifts as a manifestation of friendship of the Cuban people toward the Korean people and an expression of solidarity based on proletarian internationalism.

We are raising with good care the precious milch cows which were sent to Comrade Kim Il Sung by Comrade Fidel Castro at the end of 1967 and making effective use of them for the development of stockbreeding, the director said. We will in the future too, he added, closely cooperate and exchange experiences with each other for the development of animal husbandry.

Under the correct leadership of the Communist Party and Revolutionary Government of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, the Supreme Leader of the Cuban Revolution, the revolutionary Cuban people are vigorously advancing along the one road of victory of socialism, courageously smashing the repeated aggression and subversive acts of the U.S. imperialists, he pointed out.

Pointing to the energetic strivings of the Cuban people for the production of ten million tons of sugar in 1970, he said that the production of ten million tons of sugar and self-sufficiency of food in Cuba would be a blow to the U.S. imperialists resorting to vicious "economic blockade" in an attempt to stifle revolutionary Cuba.

He went on:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught us:

"It is a sacred internationalist duty of the socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples throughout the world to defend the Cuban revolution and actively support and inspire the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people. The triumph of the Cuban revolution and the existence of the Republic of Cuba give heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists and exert a great revolutionary influence on the liberation struggle of the peoples in Latin America and the oppressed peoples of the world...

"Our people will, in the future too, continue to bend all efforts to strengthen militant solidarity with the fraternal Cuban people."

In the future too, as in the past, our people will vehemently denounce the aggression and all subversive machinations of the U.S. imperialists against the Republic of Cuba and actively support and encourage the just cause of the Cuban people and will always forge ahead shoulder to shoulder with the Cuban people.

He dwelt on the fact that the political, economic and military might of our country was further strengthened with the brilliant embodiment in all fields of the idea of *Juche* put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements who always leads our people along the one road of victory and glory.

The meeting closed with the playing of "Internationale."

In the evening the Cabinet of the Republic gave a banquet on the spot in connection with the arrival of the gifts.

A ceremony for taking over milch cows, gifts to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, from Comrade Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Government

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives

Messages from Various Countries

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, received messages from friendship associations in many countries.

The message from members of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association and attendants of the meeting sponsored by it wrote:

We arranged this meeting to develop the relations of friendship between the Swedish and Korean peoples.

We present at this historic meeting take this opportunity to extend our warmest greetings to respected Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads the Korean people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the people.

We know you as the great Leader of the revolution and the outstanding Leader in the struggle for freedom against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and the outstanding and brilliant Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

You have fought victoriously for over 40 years since you set out on the road of revolution in early years. You have indicated the path to be followed by the revolutionaries of the whole world, especially the revolutionaries fighting against imperialist oppression, and today, too, you show what a triumphant socialist revolution means, by distinguished examples.

Under your outstanding leadership, the Korean people have played a vanguard role in the struggle for finally defeating the U.S. imperialists, displaying unexampled courage and heroism in the struggle against the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists.

You have converted your country, once backward and poverty-stricken, into a developed socialist state where exploitation and oppression have been done away with once and for all, and into the "land of Chollima" and the "cradleland of *Juche*" which the people all over the world look up to.

Expressing the firm belief that the Korean people under your wise leadership will win the ultimate victory in the struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea, unifying the fatherland and winning the nation-wide victory of socialism, we extend full support and firm solidarity to the struggle of the Korean people.

The message, which was adopted at the inaugural meeting of the India-Korea Youth Friendship Association held in New Delhi of India and sent in the name of Chairman Radikum Argupta of its Executive Committee, wrote:

The Association will strive for close co-operation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and India in different spheres of activities.

It fully understands the heroic struggle of the 40 million Korean people to liberate the southern half of their fatherland under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the great Leader of revolution and the outstanding military strategist. The Indian youth rejoice over the fact that the heroic Korean people have risen up as one in the struggle against U.S. imperialism to unify Korea and liberate the southern half of their fatherland from imperialist yoke.

The great victory won by the Korean people under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the iron-willed brilliant commander of the 40 million Korean people, teaches the world people a lesson that the U.S. imperialists are by no means invincible and if a small country like Korea rises up in a life-and-death struggle, it can certainly vanquish any formidable enemy.

The Indian youth fully understand and support the heroic struggle of the 40 million Korean people for attaining the goal of liberating the southern half and unifying their fatherland and for forcing imperialism out of South Korea.

The Indian youth are inspired by the brothers of Korea who, under the guidance of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, are waging a heroic struggle against imperialism. This places on the Indian youth a heavy obligation to make every possible effort to support the Korean brothers and encourage the Korean youth in their heroic struggle.

To discharge this heavy responsibility the India-Korea Youth Friendship Association will mobilize various youth organizations throughout India and make them exert every possible effort and give every possible co-operation to support the Korean brothers.

The message from the attendants of the inaugural meeting of the Karachi branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association held in Karachi of Pakistan wrote:

We extend the highest honour to you, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who give the fighting peoples of the whole world a conviction of victory in the revolution and the struggle for social progress and always illumine the road of struggle for them. We are well aware that the Korean people under your wise leadership have set an example of socialist construction in the East and built in Korea a paradise of socialism surpassing human imagination in a historically short time with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and the idea of *Juche*.

The heroic struggle of the South Korean patriotic people who are fighting with arms in their hands to oppose the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and the faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in South Korea and bring earlier the day when they will lead a happy life in your warm bosom, proves the truth of your teaching: **"Where there is exploitation and oppression, there always comes the resistance of the people."**

The Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association expresses, in the name of the Pakistani people, full support to and solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people to withdraw the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and achieve the independent unification of the country without any outside interference.

We wish you good health and a long life for the unification of Korea and the victory of the world revolution and the inspiring leadership in the bright future of the unified Korean people.

A joint communique on the visit of the delegation of the Italian Communist Party to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was issued on December 25 in Pyongyang. The joint communique reads:

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

On Visit of Delegation of Italian Communist Party to Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea a delegation of the Italian Communist Party headed by Comrade Emanuele Macaluso, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party and Parliamentarian, paid a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from December 16 to 25, 1969.

During its visit the delegation of the Italian Communist Party was received by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A friendly talk took place on the occasion.

During its stay in Korea the delegation of the Italian Communist Party looked around Mangyongdae, the cradle of the Korean revolution, and the Museum of Korean Revolution, educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and Kaesong and Sinchon area, and it was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people wherever it went.

During the visit talks were held between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Italian Communist Party.

Present at the talks from the side of the Workers' Party of Korea were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; Comrade Choe Jung Guk, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Comrade Kim Yong Nam, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present from the side of the Italian Communist Party were Comrade Emanuele Macaluso, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party and Parliamentarian; Comrade Antonelo Trombadore, Member of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party and Parliamentarian; and Comrade Bruno Neccole, Member of the Toscana Regional Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party.

Views were exchanged at the talks on the question of strengthening the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for peace, question on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two Parties and other questions of common concern.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation of the Italian Communist Party highly appraised the fact that the Korean people under the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung have turned their country into an advanced socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence in a historically short span of time by splendidly embodying his idea of *Juche* in all fields and expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for achieving the complete victory of socialism, for making the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea and independently unifying the fatherland.

The delegation of the Italian Communist Party stressed that it is necessary for the revolutionary people of the world to heighten vigilance against the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war provocation in Korea and wage an extensive struggle for making the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from South Korea and enabling the Korean people to solve the question of the country's unification peacefully and independently by themselves on a democratic principle.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea expressed active support to and firm solidarity with the Italian Communist Party and the Italian working class in their struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and exploitation and oppression by capital and for the vital rights of the working people and for peace, democracy and socialism.

Both sides were unanimous in stressing that the Communist Parties, Workers' Parties and all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces should firmly unite and wage a more vigorous struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, under the condition in which the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists are stepping up in an ever more undisguised way the aggressive machinations against the socialist countries and the international revolutionary forces.

Both sides consider that the visit of the delegation of the Italian Communist Party to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the talks held between the two Parties further deepened mutual understanding and made a great contribution to strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation and class solidarity between the Communists and working classes of Korea and Italy in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

Pyongyang, December 25, 1969

Answers of Comrade KIM IL SUNG to the Questions Raised by the Iraqi News Agency Are Widely Reported

News agencies, radio and newspapers of various countries are giving wide publicity to the answers given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, to the questions raised by the Iraqi News Agency.

In the Soviet Union

Carrying the gist of the answers, the Soviet paper **Pravda** introduced in detail the part of Comrade Kim Il Sung's answers on the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland. Especially, it cited his answers mentioning the fact that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had put forth on many occasions concrete proposals for national unification and done its best to realize them.

In the meantime, the **Tass** gave the detailed gist of the answers and reported in detail the part of his answers expressing the Korean people's active support to and firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people to liberate Palestine and their full support to the measures taken by the Iraqi Revolutionary Government to guard the gains of the revolution.

The **Krasnaya Zvezda** also carried the gist of his answers.

In Mongolia

The Mongolian paper **Unen** published the gist of the answers.

It quoted the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the national unification is the greatest desire of the Korean people and the peaceful unification of Korea can not be achieved so long as the U.S. imperialists and the present puppet regime of their stooges remain in South Korea.

In Bulgaria

The Bulgarian paper **Narodna Mladez** introduced the contents of Comrade Kim Il Sung's answers to the questions raised by the Iraqi News Agency.

The paper wrote:

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet rulers have opposed and are opposing the fair measures and proposals for the unification of Korea. The biggest obstacle to the realization of Korea's peaceful unification is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops. The unification of Korea can be achieved only when the U.S. imperialist aggressor army is driven out of South Korea and the South Korean people overthrow the present puppet regime.

Another Bulgarian paper **Zemedelsko Zname** also introduced the contents of the answers.

In Algeria

The Algerian News Agency reported the detailed gist of the answers of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by the Iraqi News Agency under the heading "Premier Kim Il Sung said that the Korean people support the just struggle of the Arab peoples."

The Algerian paper **El Moudjahid** printed the gist of the answers and gave a preface.

In the preface the paper pointed out that in his answers Premier Kim Il Sung once again clarified the line on the unification of Korea and the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea toward the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people.

Another Algerian paper **An Nasr** also carried the detailed gist of the answers and **Radio Algeria**, too, aired the gist of the answers.

In Syria

Introducing the contents of Comrade Kim Il Sung's answers to the questions raised by the Iraqi News Agency, the Syrian paper **Al Saura** respectfully carried his portrait.

The paper cited the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"We regard you Arab people's struggle as our own and are deeply convinced that the righteous struggle of the Arab peoples will definitely win victory."**

In Southern Yemen

The Southern Yemeni paper **14th October** respectfully carried a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung and published the full text of his answers to the questions raised by the Iraqi News Agency.

In Iraq

The Iraqi paper **Baghdad Observer** published the full text of the answers given by Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by the Iraqi News Agency. It carried his portrait respectfully together with the full text of his answers.

In the Congo (B)

The Congo (B) paper **Brazzaville** carried respectfully a portrait of the great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and printed the full text of his answers to the questions put by the Iraqi News Agency.

In Tanzania

The Tanzanian paper **Ngurumo** carried respectfully a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and published the full text of his answers to the questions raised by the Iraqi News Agency.

In the preface the paper stressed that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is splendidly carrying into effect the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence.

In Kuwait

The Kuwait paper **Ahbar el Kuwait** carried respectfully a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and printed the full text of his answers to the questions put by the Iraqi News Agency.

In Japan

Akahata, the organ of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, published the gist of Comrade Kim Il Sung's answers to the questions raised by the Iraqi News Agency and gave a preface.

In the preface the paper said:

Premier Kim Il Sung has made it clear that the Korean people always want to realize the unification of Korea in a peaceful way and consider the three important conditions must be provided for achieving the unification of Korea—to promote successfully the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, to build up quickly the revolutionary forces of the South Korean people and to isolate U.S. imperialism in firm unity with the anti-imperialist forces of the world.

The information bulletin **International News** published by the Japan Press also reported the detailed gist of his answers.

In Indonesia

The Indonesian paper **Lumbungjaya** published the full text of the answers given by the great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions put by the Iraqi News Agency.

In Pakistan

The Pakistani paper **Tameer** carried respectfully a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and printed the full text of his answers to the questions raised by the Iraqi News Agency.

In Burma

The Burmese weekly **Pingding** respectfully carried a portrait of the great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and published the full text of his answers to the questions put by the Iraqi News Agency.

In India

The Indian magazine **Global Mirror** printed the full text of the answers given by the great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by the Iraqi News Agency. It carried respectfully a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung together with the full text of his answers.

DPRK Cabinet and Military Commission Adopt Decisions

on Commending Former South Korean Airmen Who Came Over to the North

The Cabinet and the Military Commission of the Republic adopted respectively on December 25 decisions on commending Yu Byong Ha and Choe Sok Man, former South Korean airmen who had come over to the northern half of the Republic with a plane against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and the anti-popular treacherous rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Cabinet of the Republic decided to award them a prize of 500,000 won in recognition of their patriotic deeds, and the Military Commission decided to confer upon airman Yu Byong Ha the military title of lieutenant colonel of the Air Force of the Korean People's Army and upon airman Choe Sok Man the military title of colonel of the KPA Air Force, respectively a rank higher than their former titles, and place them on the reserve list of the KPA.

STATEMENT of Korean Central News Agency

In connection with the coming over to the northern half of the Republic of former South Korean airmen, the Korean Central News Agency has been authorized to state as follows:

As already reported, on December 11, airmen Yu Byong Ha and Choe Sok Man who served at a South Korean aviation company, came over to the northern half of the Republic with a "YS-11" plane against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and the anti-popular reactionary rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, in an attempt to mislead public opinion, are now letting out a stream of shameless sophistry, ranting that the airmen who came over to the northern half of the Republic "changed the course under coercion," "it is a violation of the armistice agreement" and is contradictory to "international usage and norm of action" and so forth.

But, with no attempt can they deceive the people or reverse the stark fact.

As former South Korean airmen Yu Byong Ha and Choe Sok Man themselves clearly stated at a press conference held in Pyongyang, they decided to come over here as they had planned beforehand, seizing the chance of take-off at the Kangrung airport in South Korea near to the northern half of the Republic geographically, and when they reached the vicinity of the Taegwanryong mountain ridge while flying toward Seoul, they veered to the north as soon as the plane began flying into clouds and entered the northern half of the Republic, slipping away to the eastern coast.

The coming over of the former South Korean airmen to the northern half of the Republic is a patriotic and just deed.

It is preposterous enough that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, nevertheless, are raising a hue and cry over what they call a "forced change of the course."

No force on earth can hold down the ardent desire of the South Korean people to come over to the northern half of the Republic in quest of a worthy life, breaking away from the fascist misrule of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Korea is one and so is the Korean nation.

It is natural for the Koreans of the same ancestry to freely travel their own country and their own land, and it is their right upon which no one can encroach.

The question concerning the coming over to the northern half of the Republic of the former South Korean airmen is neither a question of such nature as to allow the intervention of the Military Armistice Commission or a third party, nor a question to be disputed in the light of "international usage."

It is a domestic issue of the Koreans, a question which the North and South Koreans themselves are quite competent to solve.

We are ready to meet at Panmunjom with the delegates of relevant non-official organisations of South Korea and consult with them about this matter.

The former South Korean airmen Yu Byong Ha and Choe Sok Man will never go back to South Korea, as they came over here at their own will.

But, the passengers of the plane will be able to return to South Korea.

For the discussion of the question of returning the passengers to South Korea, considering their composition, the delegates of the "Hanguk General Federation of Trade Unions," the "Hanguk Women's Association," the "Central Council of Fishery Cooperative Associations," the "Hanguk Central Council of Agricultural Cooperative Associations" and the "Taehan Chamber of Commerce and Industry" are required to turn up at Panmunjom as the delegates of the relevant non-official organisations of South Korea.

As their counterparts from us, the delegates of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Korean Fishery Association and the Korean Committee for Promotion of International Trade, will go to Panmunjom.

What a good thing it is that the compatriots separated from each other, one living in the north and the other in the south, owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, could meet at Panmunjom and solve their own question for themselves!

We are fully prepared to discuss the question of sending home the passengers from compatriotic love and humanitarian stand.

It now entirely depends upon the South Korean side whether the passengers will be able to go back to their home or not.

December 25, 1969

REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERILLAS

In Memory of Comrade O Jung Hup

O Baek Ryong

(Continued from our previous Issue No. 60)

Comrade O Jung Hup was always brave in battle and was a competent military commander.

Once he, leading some units, attacked a Japanese imperialist-run ore mine in Holung county. I did not take part in this battle but afterward I heard that the battle situation proved very unfavourable on account of the desperate resistance of the police stationed in the mine. The enemy's handgrenades exploded here and there. This impeded the movement of our guerillas. At that moment our comrades were anxiously waiting for the order of the commander, Comrade O Jung Hup. But in such conditions he was quite calm. Attentively gazing at the flare of grenades he muttered to himself with a smile on his face. "Anyhow they are not likely to be handgrenades!"

Only then did his orderly, who was standing by his side, feel that they were not the handgrenades which he used to see.

Then something flashed within the clay-wall and a handgrenade fell in front of the commanding post. From there came the fizzing sound. The fuse was burning. Comrade O Jung Hup stepped forward and took hold of the grenade, whose action was so swift no one could prevent him from doing so. His comrades were taken aback at the moment and held their breaths in spite of themselves. That was a grenade just before explosion! He cast a hasty glance at the grenade and threw it over the clay-wall with all his might, a wry smile on his face. Soon there was an explosion within the wall and screams of the enemy were heard. His action was so quick that his comrades were only dumbfounded by his boldness.

Then Comrade O Jung Hup gave an order to his men.

"Quickly climb over the wall! That is not a grenade but a dynamite!"

There were many such brave actions of Comrade O Jung Hup.

It happened when our guerillas attacked the Mengsantsun concentration village in Holung county.

The guerillas were spotted by the enemy before they jumped over a clay-wall. The enemy opened fire and one of our comrades fell to the ground beneath the clay-wall. He had to be rescued but hails of the enemy's random machine gun firing from battery rendered him hardly accessible. In view of the unfavourable situation, the command gave a signal of temporary retreat. Comrade O Jung Hup, however, did not want to move away, leaving his wounded comrade in the lurch. He flung himself headlong amidst the rain of bullets like an angry tiger and carried the comrade out of there on his back in the end. All were moved by his such lofty comradeship and were united with a determination to share their lots with him.

Whenever I think of Comrade O Jung Hup I feel it necessary, first of all, to touch upon the fact that he was a fighter who put boundless faith in our Headquarters, the General Staff of revolution, defended it at the risk of his life and valiantly fought to carry out its orders through thick and thin.

What a great many hardship and difficulty did we pull through in the course of our 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle! It was only thanks to the pre-eminent leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung and his correct and resourceful strategy and tactics that we could fight out for the restoration of the fatherland for more than ten years, not for a year, steadily overcoming all difficulties—tens of thousands of battles against the Japanese imperialist army and police, the struggle against the enemies who had wormed their way into our ranks, biting frost and rugged mountains, shortage of food and diseases. Every difficult, arduous phase overcome or every victory won, in the course of our armed struggle, was associated with the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung. And in its van stood such reliable commanders as Comrade O Jung Hup under his guidance.

However, I cannot relate here in the limited space all that had happened on the path traversed by him. So I would like to confine myself to only a few examples to describe some aspects of his character as a revolutionary.

One day in the summer of 1939 we were carrying on the military and political study in the upper reaches of the Olgi River. I met Comrade O Jung Hup by the riverside, and related to him quite unintentionally a passing mention made by Comrade Commander during a meal that *Chusok* (Korean traditional mid-autumn festival—Tr.) was near at hand. At this, he asked me in a serious manner if there were any further remarks.

I replied there were no other remarks. He was lost in thought again and told me after a while.

"Comrade Commander is already planning to celebrate *Chusok*, this year in particular. In this he has something special in mind, I guess. As you know, we accepted not a few recruits in our ranks this year. He is already giving thought to the fact that on the day of *Chusok* these newcomers probably must be looking back yearningly on the days when they celebrated joyously *Chusok* in their home villages every year. We commanders should by no means overlook his profound kind-hearted feeling. I'll undertake this task and carry it through. And let's make the coming *Chusok* a good chance to raise the combatants' morale and unite them further still as Comrade Commander wishes."

The following evening Comrade O Jung Hup took off, leading some units on instructions of Comrade Commander.

In those days the Japanese imperialist "punitive forces" were swarming all around us, and it was very difficult to obtain food under the circumstances where all were forced into the concentration villages. Comrade O Jung Hup, however, set out under a promise to go back two days later. Unfortunately a lumber station which was their destination turned out vacant. Nothing could be found there. The food had run out by then, and all of them passed a whole day without meals. Comrade O Jung Hup decided to attack another lumber station. To get there they had to march on for two more days. They forced their way without eating for three days.

At last, they attacked the lumber station as intended, wiped out the police ruffians there and captured lots of provisions and goods.

There came the day of *Chusok*.

All the members of our unit got together at one place, honoured by the presence of Marshal Kim Il Sung. Various dishes were served on the table that day. We could enjoy *Chusok* to the full as never before.

As group amusements started, all sang and danced in a joyous mood. At that moment I found Comrade O Jung Hup standing in a corner and watching the scene with an air of satisfaction.

It was in the winter of 1938. We were on the 100-odd-day long march from Mongkiang to Changpai, which was widely known as the "Arduous March." It was the days of really hard and harsh trials for us. We forced our way through the waist-deep snow over a distance of several thousand *ri*, braving the heavy snow-storm and bitter frost. It was arduous enough in itself. Worse still, our provisions had run out. So it was a common occurrence that we had missed meals for several days on end. On top of that, we had to engage ten or more times a day tens of thousands of Japanese and Manchurian army and police which pounced on us desperately.

We had to surmount all these difficulties and beat off the enemy coming after us like a barnacle.

It was also the days of great trials during which our strong will and fighting spirit were to be tested. Everyone of us renewed his firm determination to go through that trial with set teeth and kept making our way, breaking through the rings of the enemy's encirclement.

At this juncture Comrade O Jung Hup volunteered a weighty and difficult task to safeguard the Headquarters, warding off the enemy both in the front and rear.

He cleared the way for the units, forcing his way through the waist-deep snow together with his men or stood in the van of carefully-pitched bold battles to skillfully beat off the enemy who was coming in chase of them from behind.

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Programmatic Document That Marked a Revolutionary Turning-point in Ideological Work of Our Party

On the Occasion of 14th Anniversary of Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Speech "On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing Juche in Ideological Work"

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, delivered a historic speech "On eliminating dogmatism and formalism and establishing *Juche* in ideological work" to the Party propagandists and agitators on December 28, 1955.

This speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung that marked a radical turning-point both in the development of our Party's ideological work and in our revolution and construction serves as a programmatic guide to action.

To establish *Juche* firmly is a matter of principle that must be observed in the revolution and construction by peoples of all countries who aspire to national independence, and socialism and communism.

Only by firmly establishing *Juche* in opposition to flunkeyism and dogmatism, can each country creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of another country to suit its historical conditions and national peculiarities and solve its own problems entirely for itself on its own responsibility by discarding the spirit of relying on others and displaying the spirit of self-reliance, and accomplish its revolutionary cause and carry on constructive work with success.

The problem of establishing *Juche* acquired special importance for us in the light of our country's geographical environments, the peculiarities of its historical development and the complexity and arduousness of our revolution. Particularly, it presented itself as a matter of vital importance in view of the situation created in our country after the war.

In those days our Party and people were carrying on the post-war reconstruction of the national economy and the socialist transformation of the economic forms under the difficult circumstances where the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique were kicking up a "march to the north" racket to a higher pitch while opportunism of all hues raised its head in the international arena.

When our Party was waging such an arduous struggle, the dogmatists who had wormed their way into our Party ranks swallowed others' things undigested and copied them mechanically, disregarding the specific realities of our country and without putting faith in our Party's policies, and thus did much harm to the revolution and construction.

The harmfulness of dogmatism and flunkeyism became all the more intolerable when the revolution and construction proceeded apace.

It was in those days that Comrade Kim Il Sung took a determined step to root out dogmatism and formalism in the ideological work and firmly establish *Juche*, on the basis of a deep-going analysis of the internal and external situation, the requirements of the development of our revolution and the actual conditions of our Party's ideological work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"What is *Juche* in the ideological work of our Party? What are we doing? We are not engaged in the revolution of another country but in our Korean revolution. Precisely this, the Korean revolution constitutes *Juche* in the ideological work of our Party. Therefore, all ideological work without exception must be subordinated to the interests of the Korean revolution." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. 1, pp. 560-61.)

Our Party and people are masters of the Korean revolution, and our own strength is the decisive factor in the victory for the Korean revolution. No one is in a position to make the Korean revolution in our stead and assume responsibility for it. To make the Korean revolution is the basic task assigned to the Korean Communists.

The ideological work of our

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Day and night he was preoccupied with a single thought of how to defend the Headquarters and keep it in safety.

It was his belief engraved deep down in his heart that to ensure the safety of the Headquarters meant guaranteeing the victory of the Korean revolution. Therefore he regarded it as the first and foremost task assigned to him. Whenever the enemy made a sudden appearance or our units encountered him, Comrade O Jung Hup always paid his prime attention to where Marshal Kim Il Sung was. Whenever danger rose around him, he never hesitated to risk his life to remove it.

When the enemy came in pursuit, Comrade O Jung Hup always saw to it that after the withdrawal of the Headquarters and the basic units his unit covered their footmarks, and then, he, leading some of the units, laid in wait for the enemy till he came close enough and lured him in a direction different from where the basic units had gone, and deftly threw him off the scent.

And yet, the rascals grew more desperate and pounced on us persistently.

It was under such situation that we marched on for nearly a month till we got to the Chitaokou ravine, Changpai county. The enemy by then received reinforcements; the ravines, villages and forests swarmed with the enemy troops more than 10,000 strong. It appeared as if they would go into action from all directions if a shot rang out anywhere.

In face of such situation, the Headquarters called an urgent meeting.

At the meeting, the tactical measures were discussed to bring the units into action in three different directions to disperse the enemy force and furthermore to completely frustrate his attempt aiming at our Headquarters. That time, too, Comrade O Jung Hup voluntarily undertook the most difficult but important combat mission. He was to lead the 7th Regiment to the direction of Sangkankou, decoying away the enemy.

At the dawn when morning stars were still twinkling in the sky, the Headquarters and the 8th Regiment were first to climb up the ridge of Chitaokou.

Just before our parting, Comrade O Jung Hup came to see me.

We firmly shook hands in silence.

"I hope you'll do a fine job."

At this farewell greeting on my part he grasped my hand more firmly, saying: "I would like to ask you to do your best for the safety of the Headquarters."

I felt tears welling to my eyes when I was gazing at Comrade O Jung Hup who was earnestly asking me to protect the Headquarters where was Marshal Kim Il Sung, giving more thought to it than to his own life or his difficult tasks. I conceived the admiration for his boundless respect for and loyalty to Comrade Commander and his fearless, indomitable fighting spirit in face of the enemy.

When we were erasing the footprints on a hill in the direction of Chitaokou, we saw Comrade O Jung Hup covering the bonfire with earth and giving a marching order to his unit at the foot of the hill.

All of a sudden, a gun report was heard from our sentry post in the rear. The "punitive force" of the enemy already started action. A big enemy unit 1,000 or more strong were rushing at the ravine we had left just a few minutes before.

The clarion call of the bugle then rang out from O Jung Hup's regiment which was already on the opposite hill. The reverberation of the sonorous call for a counter-attack echoed through the valleys and hills. The bugle call startled the enemy, and before he had time to gather himself up, the report of a pistol rent the air, followed by bursts of light machine-gun and rifle fire that roared all over the mountains. The enemy fell down in heaps. Screams of the enemy troops were heard here and there. Though thrown into confusion, the enemy immediately answered the fire of our guerillas and began to crawl up along the mountain ridge.

"7th Regiment, frontal charge!"

"8th Regiment, make detour to the right and left and intercept the retreat!"

The clear and ringing words of command given by Comrade O Jung Hup whose regiment was disguised as the Headquarters were heard rending the air. The bugle call was sounded more sonorously.

.....

I heard later that Comrade O Jung Hup's regiment had engaged hard battles, decoying the enemy in the direction of Erhshitaokou.

Their every step forward was a chain of the pathetically hard-fought bloody battles. It was the most strained and difficult days for them. They were not allowed to stop engaging the obstinate enemy even a moment and had to tide over hunger and bitter frost, forcing their way through the deep snow in Changpai, the deep snow well known to all. The enemy even sent up several planes which skimmed over the forests for reconnoitering. When they found something unusual, they strafed and bombed. This was immediately followed by the enemy's attack with shepherd dogs at the head.

Such being the situation, Comrade O Jung Hup, all the more carefully disguising the unit under his command as the Headquarters, lured the enemy into a topographically favourable spot and opened a terrible barrage of fire against him. If the enemy would still follow close on their heels, Comrade O Jung Hup gave orders that some detachments should march onward under a promise to join at a designated point. And he himself again decoyed the enemy in the entirely different direction to catch him in a trap and wipe him out.

In such situation, too, he never showed the slightest sign of vacillation or gloom. He was calm and cheerful as usual.

Even when the enemy pounced on all of a sudden, he commanded his unit tactfully, never forgetting to add the following attention to his men:

"Don't forget to carry your things. If you leave anything behind, it will pass in the enemy's hands."

Besides, he was meticulous in dealing with all matters. When the unit came to bivouac in the night and the guerillas sat around a bonfire for rest, Comrade O Jung Hup readily joined them to mingle with them. He carefully looked after and loved them dearly, even drying wet boots of his men over the camp-fire or tapping them on the shoulders to ease their fatigue.

And he never neglected to educate them in this course.

... We have been undergoing hardships for ten years running. But it is a law that hardships are followed by pleasure.

Just think of the day when we are marching to a liberated homeland after defeating the Japanese imperialists! Nothing is more worthy and glorious for Koreans than to do this. Don't forget that our march, arduous as it is now, will lead you to a liberated fatherland....

This was the way he educated his men in the confidence of victory.

That is why none of the men showed a sign of fatigue though they were marching on without eating in the teeth of biting cold and wearing rags on and wrapping their feet with gaiter for want of boots. None of the men gave vent to a complaint at hard battles with the enemy waged tens of hundreds of times. They only marched on and on following him.

In the spring of the next year we had an emotion-charged meeting in Tawanzu near Peitalingtze. I, shoulder to shoulder with him, again set out on the advance into the homeland along the road indicated by Marshal Kim Il Sung. We, back in the beloved homeland after crossing borderline, enjoyed a smell of the sweet odor of pink azalea and earth and drank the crystal-clear water of the Lake Samji-yon.

At that time we shared such a deep emotion with each other.

... The "Arduous March" we had, a march attended with hardships, makes no matter to us, compared with a flood of the unfathomable joy and emotion welling up from the earth of the beloved homeland. We are masters of this land and sons of Korea who were brought up, drinking this water like a baby sucking the breast of his mother. However desperate efforts the devilish Japanese imperialists may exert to butcher our brothers and sisters and do away with us, never will we quit this soil but remain with it forever. We will surely cut the throats of the Japanese imperialist brutes on the way shown by Marshal Kim Il Sung and chase them out of this land once and for all. We then will build a resplendent country in accordance with his intention and teachings...

After a short while, Comrade O Jung Hup, commanding his unit in its forefront, marched in grand manner along the road leading to Kapsan and Musan in broad daylight. Their march was as lusty and vigorous as a triumphal procession.

Nobody, however, could tell that it was his last farewell to the homeland!

In a raid on a lumber station in Liukosung, Tunhwa county on December 17, 1939 Comrade O Jung Hup was hit by a bullet fired by the enemy and ended his brilliant life with bravery.

At this sad news, all of us were choked with tears, with our heads drooping, because it was a heartbreaking news to us. What a great loss to our revolution it was that we had lost so a fine commander reared by Marshal Kim Il Sung!

But we soon emerged from the grip of sorrow.

With the immeasurable feeling of hatred for the Japanese imperialist bloodsuckers who had deprived us of the comrade who was so loyal to Comrade Commander and to the revolution, devoting his whole life to the struggle only for the interests of the revolution, we over and over again made an oath of revenge upon them. And we inwardly registered a determination to be as boundlessly faithful to the Leader and the revolution and as courageous as was Comrade O Jung Hup...

Many years have already passed since he was killed in action. But his lofty revolutionary spirit is still vivid now and will be cherished in our hearts forever with yet a greater brilliancy.

(The End)

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Party, therefore, should be linked up with the practical struggle to thoroughly carry out the Korean revolution, and should serve for solving various problems raised by our revolution.

There can be no ideological work set apart from our revolution, and any ideological work which does not suit the specific conditions of our revolution will bring us no success.

Only by firmly establishing *Juche* in the ideological work is it possible to make the entire Party members and working people have a resolute determination to carry out the revolution to the last with a sense of responsibility and is it possible for them to take a stand befitting masters and give full play to their creative initiative and activeness in the revolution and construction.

If the working people fail to establish *Juche* in the ideological work and fall into dogmatism and flunkeyism, they will be unable to display any initiative because their faculty of independent thinking is paralyzed, and in the end they will even become unable to tell right from wrong and will blindly follow what others do and may eventually bring the revolution and construction to naught.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that in order to conduct the ideological work in conformity to the interests of the Korean revolution it is important to acquaint the working people well with all their own things above all and educate them in the spirit of valuing them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We should study our own things in earnest and be versed in them. Otherwise, we shall be unable to solve the new problems constantly arising in practice in ways that are creative and in keeping with our actual conditions." (Ibid., p. 566.)

In order to make the Korean revolution well we must know well all our own, Korean things, value and cherish them.

The most important of all in educating the entire working people with our own things is to equip them with the history of our Party's struggle and its brilliant revolutionary traditions.

The history of our Party's struggle, that is, the history of our people's revolutionary struggle for the freedom and independence of our nation and socialism and communism, is precisely the history of the revolutionary struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people.

Hence, the most important thing in arming the working people firmly with the history of our Party's struggle and its brilliant revolutionary traditions is to let them deeply study the history of the revolutionary struggle waged by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who set forth the correct lines and took the correct strategical and tactical measures on the firm *Juche*-motivated stand since the first days of his revolutionary activities and has all along led the Korean people to victory, and to make them deeply grasp the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and the sagacity of his leadership and acquire his high virtues.

This alone will enable the working people to arm themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader, maintain the firm *Juche*-motivated stand and give play to zeal and creative initiative in the revolutionary struggle with a high sense of pride of being the Leader's soldiers and with unshakable confidence in a victory of the revolution.

Another important point in educating the working people with our own things is to arm them firmly with our Party's lines and policies.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our Party's policies constitute Marxism-Leninism combined with the concrete practice of the Korean revolution and the guide to all our actions." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, p. 531.)

Clarified in our Party's lines and policies are the correct analysis and appraisal of the past, the objective law-governed development and its prospects. Also elucidated in them are not only the theoretical problems that lead the Korean revolution in a most correct way, but also the concrete practical methods for it.

Therefore, only by arming the working people with our Party's lines and policies can we solve all the problems of the revolution and construction successfully on the basis of the firm independent views under any complex circumstances.

In his speech, Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear again what stand and attitude we should take in the approach to Marxism-Leninism and the experience of another country and in the study of them and how they should be applied to the practical work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Hearing us emphasizing the necessity of establishing *Juche*, some comrades might take it simply and form a wrong idea that we need not learn from foreign countries. But that would be quite wrong...."

"The important thing is to know what we are learning for." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, p. 569.)

If there is anything worth learning in the experience of the fraternal country, which conforms to the Marxist-Leninist principles, we should learn it. Even in this case, however, we should take a critical attitude toward it and should on no account gulp others' things down or copy them mechanically.

We should not accept the experience of other country if we find it running counter to our Party's policies and the realities of our country since the aim we pursue in learning is to turn it to good account in our revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us to maintain creative stand in applying the Marxist-Leninist principles and the experience of another country to the revolution of our country.

Marxism-Leninism simply raises the universal principles that should be observed in the revolu-

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1969—A Year of Brilliant Victory

The year of 1969 is going out, a year of brilliant victory that demonstrated the honour of Chollima Korea before the whole world.

In 1969 the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, have scored resplendent successes that will be recorded in gold letters in their history. Our people made another giant stride toward the complete victory of socialism, the country's unification and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

This year the entire people dashed forward like the wind pulling through all descriptions of difficulties and hardships, in the spirit of Chollima and in the "a-match-for-a-hundred" spirit.

Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the original and wise lines and policies and enabled us to solve with credit all the new, complex problems arising in the revolution and construction.

The brilliant achievements we made this year owe precisely to Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche* and his pre-eminent leadership, and to our people's unbounded loyalty to the Leader and the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The great victories and successes we have attained in the socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past years are, indeed, the brilliant fruition of the great vitality of our Party's idea of *Juche* and of the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence — the embodiment of the idea in all fields."

The entire people could keep up the great revolutionary upsurge, perform fresh miracles and make innovations in all fields, because they, equipped firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of our Party, thoroughly implemented his revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence.

The entire people have made a deep study of the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party built up under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and of the history of the glorious and brilliant revolutionary struggle of the Leader who had established the revolutionary traditions, so as to deeply grasp his great revolutionary ideas and the sagacity of his leadership and acquire his high virtues.

The unitary ideological system of the Party was firmly established among all the people, and the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people became firm as a rock.

The historical process of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society by educating and remoulding the working people was further promoted.

The hearts of the entire working people are now full of a firm revolutionary determination and adamant fighting spirit to defend the Party and the Leader with their lives and remain single-heartedly loyal to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The revolutionary trait of carrying out all work with their own efforts and wisdom on the basis of the Party's idea of *Juche* has been brought into full play by the working people, and their pride in the revolutionary work and the socialist system, together with national self-confidence and consciousness of independence, has risen higher. This year, our people, from their practical struggle, their experiences in life and the great achievements made in this land, were more deeply convinced of the indestructible might of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and of the fact that there are victory and glory, happiness and prosperity for them only when they follow the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the heroic struggle of our people who took their destiny into their own hands as masters of the state, the political independence of the country has been further consolidated and its international position enhanced as never before.

This year, too, our country established diplomatic relations with many countries and strengthened militant solidarity with the revolutionary peoples of the world.

The sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been further consolidated and the national dignity risen further still.

Upholding the line of carrying on economic construction and defense upbuilding in parallel, the line advanced by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our working class and co-operative farmers and all other working people have unfolded a fierce labour struggle to capture all the heights of the Seven-Year Plan and thus further reinforced the foundation of our independent national economy.

Decisive progress has been made in the socialist industrialization and the technical revolution accelerated in an allround way.

Many proud successes have been scored adding lustre to this year like a radiant monument.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" has become a powerful ideological, theoretical and practical weapon of our Party and people in overcoming the opportunist "theories" of all hues and stepping up the socialist economic construction powerfully.

All functionaries markedly improved their organizational work and guidance and management work as is required by the Chongsan-ri spirit, Chongsan-ri method and the Daean work system, with the result that the creative initiative of the masses has been brought into full play and potentialities latent in production mobilized to the maximum.

A great victory has been won in the battles to scale all the heights of the Seven-Year Plan set forth by the Fourth Congress of our Party including such major ones as the heights of electricity, coal, iron, mineral, cement, fertilizer, marine products, textile and grain.

Our engineering industry attained a higher level.

This year our workers and technicians have built with their own strength and wisdom and launched such large-size ships as "Ryongak-san," "Taebosan" and "Unpasan."

In the past the Japanese imperialists built in Korea a metallurgical furnace with poor technical equipment in more than three years but this year we constructed in a little more than six months the April 13 Iron Works, a big modern metallurgical centre whose construction needed us to do twice as much work as the one built by the Japs.

Many factories and enterprises and a large number of platoons and companies of the ore and coal mines fulfilled their yearly plans four, five or eight months and a half ahead of schedule; a weaver performed the miracle of turning out as much cloths as were produced for a whole year by the Japs in the northern part of Korea in the closing days of Japanese imperialist rule.

Industrial output showed a 15 per cent increase in 1968 as against 1967 and this year it has kept increasing at a high rate, though great efforts had to be directed to reinforcing the defence capacities to cope with the U.S. imperialists' machinations for igniting a new war of aggression. This is because we have a solid independent national economy that enables us to produce all things with our own strength and wisdom.

By scoring great successes we have shattered to pieces the opportunist sophistry of the stupid fellows that when the economy is developed and its scale grows big the rate of production growth slows down.

The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions have been pushed ahead dynamically in the countryside along the bright road pointed out by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country." As a result, wonderful successes have been made in the socialist cooperative economy, too.

Irrigation waterways and canals crisscross our rural areas, high and low, like blood vessels, and the work of peasants has been made much easier with the help of machines, electricity and chemicals and a bumper crop harvested every year.

This year, too, the Sukchon county has reaped 6 or 7 tons of rice per *chongbo*, putting out 1,000 tons more of fruits than last year. A rich year has come in the Namuri plain of Jaeryong and in Chongpyong, too. Kaema and Paekmu highlands are swarming with flocks of sheep and cattle, and all hills are covered with heavily laden fruit trees.

This year a nasty weather plus severe drought hit our country, but our socialist cooperative economy overcame them and reaped a good harvest.

Our towns and villages have changed, and our life has become more joyful.

Modern houses have sprung up in rows in town and country and a large number of people have moved into them. This year modern farm houses for more than 11,800 households have been built in Chagang Province alone.

Thanks to the profound care shown by the fatherly Leader, everyone lives on rice and meat in the tile-roofed house, free from all worries and cares.

Indeed, this land where harsh exploitation and oppression, age-old backwardness and poverty were predominant, is now overbrimming with the joy of the era of the Workers' Party of Korea when all people work helping each other and live a happy life. A song of intense loyalty to the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has brought them such a joy reverberates throughout the country, carrying the feelings of boundless adoration for and gratitude to him.

The radiant achievements have been made also in the struggle to carry through our Party's military line of training the whole army into a cadre army, modernizing it and arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country.

Our People's Army, which inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and was tempered in the fierce struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, has been further strengthened politically, ideologically and in military techniques; it has grown into an "a-match-for-a-hundred" cadre army, into the invincible revolutionary armed forces.

Along with the People's Army, the entire people have been firmly armed. The Worker-Peasant Red Militia, the glorious revolutionary armed force of our Party, greeted the 10th anniversary of its founding this year. The Militia has grown into mighty combat ranks which are equipped firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and possessed of a wealth of combat experiences and military techniques and are capable of discharging any military tasks with credit.

The whole country has turned into an impregnable fortress. The all-people defence system has been firmly set up with the People's Army as its core.

The U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a lesson from the "Pueblo" incident, revealed their robber nature and sent into our territorial air their large spy plane "EC-121," which was downed at a shot.

The U.S. imperialists dropped on their knees before the Korean

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tion and construction, and the experience of another country comes into being within the bounds of its specific conditions. Accordingly, it is not fit in exactly with the other countries and other historical conditions.

Therefore, only when the Marxist-Leninist principles and the experience of another country are applied creatively to the specific conditions of each country can they display the indestructible vitality and prove genuinely valuable to us.

From this it follows that if one swallows them undigested and spoils his work, it will result not only in doing a big harm to the revolution of his country but also discrediting the valuable experiences of the fraternal countries.

In his speech Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated the correlation between internationalism and patriotism in connection with the problem of establishing *Juche*.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Internationalism and patriotism are inseparably linked up with each other. We must know that the love of Korean Communists for their country does not run counter to the internationalism of the working class but conforms fully with it." (Ibid., p. 571.)

Patriotism finds its expression in the love for one's socialist fatherland and nation; patriotism separated from the love for one's fatherland and nation is unthinkable.

This means that the working class of each country, proceeding from the love for its socialist fatherland, loves the whole of the socialist countries and further all the working peoples the world over who are fighting for freedom and happiness. Accordingly, the internationalism and patriotism of the working class do not run counter to each other but conform fully with each other.

Next, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed to the manifestation of formalism and its harmfulness in the ideological work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught that we should cultivate in the minds of the entire Party members and working people faith in victory and optimism regarding the prospects of the revolution, in order to achieve the lofty aim of our people for unifying the country and building socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's historic speech "On eliminating dogmatism and formalism and establishing *Juche* in ideological work" marked a very great revolutionary turning-point in the ideological work of our Party and became a powerful propelling power guaranteeing a great victory in our revolution and construction.

Through the struggle to carry out thoroughly the programmatic teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung on firmly establishing *Juche*, the Party members and working people came to arm themselves firmly with the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the idea of *Juche*, and the unitary ideological system of the Party was firmly established among them.

Thus, in the subsequent period, each time when numerous difficulties cropped up on the road ahead of the revolution, our people, putting trust only in the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and closely rallied around him, did not hesitate to defend with their lives the Central Committee of the Party headed by him and marched forward without the slightest vacillation, single-heartedly upholding the wise leadership of the Leader.

Through the struggle for establishing *Juche*, they also came to know better and value the history of our Party's struggle and its revolutionary traditions and all that are precious to our nation. In this way, our working people thoroughly overcame the ideological remnants of flunkeyism and dogmatic tendency and their national pride and the faculty of independent thinking were enhanced and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance came to be displayed in a high degree.

In this course, we witnessed the great upsurge of socialist construction and the Chollima movement and in the midst of these pulsating realities the task of building up the foundations of socialism was carried out and the firm foundations of an independent national economy were laid.

With the thorough implementation of the military line of our Party based on the idea of *Juche* —the line of turning the whole army into a cadre army and modernizing it, of arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country—our country has turned into an impregnable fortress capable of smashing any attack of the enemies at a stroke.

The establishment of *Juche* in the field of science and culture accelerated the progress of science and technology and brought about a great change in education and in the work of training cadres and the efflorescence and advancement of a new, socialist national culture conforming to the sentiments of life of our people.

The programmatic teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung on thoroughly establishing *Juche*, which would serve as a principled guiding theory of universal significance in the revolution and construction, has made a great contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory.

Today, too, our people, firmly arming themselves with the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, are working new miracles from day to day in the struggle for capturing the eminence of the Seven-Year Plan whose fulfilment will turn our country into a developed socialist industrial state.

We will, in the future, too, arm ourselves with the great idea of *Juche* of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and vigorously march forward along the road indicated by him for the nation-wide victory of our revolution and the bright morrow of socialism and communism.

Jo Son Won

Working People All over the Country Make Continued Innovation and Uninterrupted Advance to Scale the Heights of Seven-Year Plan Ahead of Schedule

The year of 1969, a year of proud struggle and leap, is going out.

With a high pride and self-confidence we look back on the proud successes scored in 1969 by our working people who have marched ahead in the spirit of Chollima, in the "a-match-for-a-hundred" spirit, to carry through our Party's new revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defense upbuilding in parallel.

Our working people, regarding the idea of *Juche*, Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea, as the creed in their work and life, pulled through difficulties in their way and gave full play to their wisdom, creative activeness and mass heroism to show their loyalty to the Leader.

With intense loyalty to the Leader, they performed miracles and made innovations, shattering the sophistry of conservatives and opportunists that when the economic scale grows bigger, the tempo of economic growth slows down.

One miracle followed another: a woman worker tended 80 looms all alone and turned out more cloths than what had been produced for a whole year in the northern half of Korea in the closing days of Japanese imperialist rule; the workers of a factory fulfilled their yearly plan in mid-February; the workers of the factory where Comrade Pae Gum Chun works exceeded as of March 15 the targets of the Seven-Year Plan 20.2 per cent in all items of fabrics and 30 per cent in industrial output value and thus carried into effect their pledge given to the Leader with credit.

Countless factories, enterprises, shops and workteams fulfilled this year's plans much higher than last year's not one-two months but three, four or six months ahead of schedule in all branches of the national economy including engineering, electric, coal, metal, textile and fishing industries and forestry.

The working people in all parts of the country who have already overfulfilled the yearly plans are now making continued innovations and uninterrupted advance with a new fighting goal to mark with a higher degree of revolutionary zeal and greater labour feats the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, which will represent another big event in the development of our revolution.

Machine Builders

The machine builders of the factory where Comrade Kim Pyong Sik works are effecting innovations in the production of equipment through a collective technical innovation drive.

They are now waging an energetic struggle to carry out the Seven-Year Plan for the production of equipment ahead of the set time, producing what they have not and finding what is in short supply in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Particularly, the workers of the steel casting shop pooled their wisdom to produce 3 tons of iron from the 1.5 ton-capacity furnace and contributed to the production of metal equipment.

The members of the Kim Jae Rok Chollima workteam have thought boldly and tackled their tasks with persistence. As a result, they are now fulfilling their daily plans for the production of cement and mining equipment at 150-190 per cent.

They have also mechanized the molding operation by manufacturing scores of kinds of technical equipment with a view to producing metal industry equipment scheduled for the next year ahead of the set time.

With a single mind to practice loyalty to the Leader and live up to his deep trust and expectation by manufacturing in time larger quantities of better equipment for economic construction and defense upbuilding, the workers of the metal working shop put out new jigs and doubled their work efficiency by reducing manufacturing processes.

In the meantime, the machine operators actively introduced the advanced work methods and boosted their labour productivity to more than 180 per cent in processing large-size equipment, and the assembly workers brought about collective innovations by carefully organizing their work in all processes and thus reduced the assemblying time by more than 20 per cent compared with last month.

Steel Makers

The steel makers of the metallurgical centre in the northern area are also effecting fresh innovations to greet the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with brilliant successes in their labour.

These workers standing firm on the steel industrial front have set it as a new militant goal to capture without fail the steel height of the Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule before the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and are pushing ahead vigorously with the struggle to increase the capacity of metallurgical equipment, reinforcing the capacity of processing both raw materials and products, further perfecting the auxiliary installations by adding flesh to them, and extensively introducing the advanced technical processes.

Having already doubled the capacity of all electric furnaces by rebuilding and expanding them, the smelters of the steel shop at the factory where Comrade Cho Dong Sop works are accelerating the work of equipping the auxiliary installations together with the workers of the electric repair shop. They improved the firebrick lining of the furnace to prolong the service life 1.4 times over, and are now completing the work of replacing the molten charge ladle with a bigger one.

Steel makers here are unfolding a mass drive for an increased production of various rolled stocks along with steel: They are co-ordinating various working processes, repairing and reconditioning rolling mills and enhancing the heating capacity.

As a result, furnaces Nos. 1 and 3 of the steel shop, the rolling mill of the roughing shop and many other machines and equipment are exceeding the next year's production mark.

The steel makers of the iron works where Comrade Ho Yong Il works are pushing ahead energetically with the work of improving the raw material working process and reconditioning the furnace in order to turn out the next year 1.4 times as much pig iron and 2 times as much steel as this year.

The March 10th Iron Works and many other iron and steel plants are stepping up iron and steel production repairing and reconditioning all furnaces.

So Gum Ja

The members of double Chollima first platoon of the mine where Comrade Chon Man Yong works, who fulfilled the year's plan, are making continuously innovations in ore production

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people again to sign the letters of apology at the very place where they surrendered 16 years ago with their humbled pride, on account of last year's incident of intrusion by their spy ship "Pueblo" and this year's incident of intrusion by their military aircraft "OH-23G".

Rallied closely with one ideology and will around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, our people and People's Army are fully ready to deal a crushing blow at the enemy should he launch any surprise attack on us.

The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people has been developed onto a higher stage this year.

Upholding the line of the South Korean revolution and national unification elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots waged a heroic struggle to overthrow the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists over South Korea and achieve the independent unification of the country.

The revolutionary forces of South Korea have reliably grown stronger and the active revolutionary struggle has been unfolded on an extensive scale.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriots have propagandized among the masses of the people the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the brilliant achievements of the northern half of the Republic made in the socialist construction under his wise leadership, and waged a powerful struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys on streets, in villages, underground, in mountains and even in prisons and at gallows.

The struggle of the South Korean youth, students and people against the manoeuvrings for the "constitutional amendment for the third-term election" designed for the long-term "office" of traitor Pak Jung Hi, the faithful dog of U.S. imperialism, has shaken the enemy's bulwark of fascism to its foundation.

The heroic struggle of Comrades Kim Jong Tae and Choe Yong Do, the indomitable revolutionary fighters and ardent patriots who remained faithful to the Leader to the last moment of their lives without yielding to the enemy's brutal repression and tortures, served as a model of loyalty to the Leader for the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and roused the people to a more powerful struggle of revenge for crushing the enemy.

With a high pride in being the citizens of the Republic, the 600,000 fellow countrymen in Japan, though separated far from the homeland, have fought vigorously for the democratic, national rights, particularly for the right to return to their fatherland where there is the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and for the national unification, in defiance of the suppression and persecution of every description by the Sato reactionary clique.

The anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of our people and their great successes in the socialist construction have greatly inspired the world peoples fighting for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche* and his pre-eminent anti-imperialist strategy have exerted a tremendous revolutionary influence on the people of the whole world.

The International Conference on the Tasks of Journalists of the Whole World in Their Fight against the Aggression of U.S. Imperialism which took place this year in Pyongyang, our capital, has added another glorious page to the history of the struggle of journalists of the whole world against imperialism and colonialism.

The attendants of the Conference warmly hailed Comrade Kim Il Sung's congratulatory speech "Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn U.S. Imperialism" made at the Conference as a "great document that made a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present situation and clearly indicated the tasks of the progressive journalists and pressmen of the whole world," as "a guide to the revolutionary struggle and activity for the progressives and anti-imperialist journalists of the world and all revolutionary peoples fighting against international reaction everywhere on the five continents" and as a "priceless text-book."

The Conference served as a powerful bomb that is to smite the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism, and gave a great inspiration to the revolutionary struggle of our people and the world peoples.

The Conference fully exposed and sternly condemned the U.S. imperialists for their policy of aggression and war and encouraged the revolutionary people of the world to concentrate all their efforts on the struggle for limbing the U.S. imperialists everywhere in the world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's brilliant work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" has been praised as a "document which has further enriched the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism with the scientific theory" and a "guiding compass that shows the most correct way of pushing ahead with the socialist economic construction."

"Biography of Kim Il Sung", the biography of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the great Marxist-Leninist of our era and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, was published abroad, evoking a great repercussion.

This year, too, honour of Korea, along with the name of Comrade Kim Il Sung, threw its radiant rays on the whole world.

The coming new year, too, will be a year of victory and glory, prosperity and progress for us under the guidance of the Leader.

The whole country is now seething with revolutionary enthusiasm with the Fifth Congress of our Party in the offing.

In response to the call of the Party and the Leader, our working people will make the final assault to fly the red banner of victory over all the heights of the Seven-Year Plan and thus greet the Fifth Congress of the Mother-Party with greater labour feats.

Hong Rae Hi

Impregnable Is Territorial Air of Our Country

Dusk fell over the airfield.

The weather went from bad to worse as it grew darker.

The figures of ground men busy with the preparation for take-off were engulfed in snowstorm now and then.

Soon, the fine-built, reliable airmen were seen hurrying toward their planes.

They were the airmen of the unit to which Comrade Kim Byong Hyon belongs. Their unit was honoured with the title of Thrice Red Flag Company some time ago.

Among them were the airmen who humbled the pride of the U.S. imperialist air pirates during the past Fatherland Liberation War and pilot Hyon Gi Su who recently distinguished himself in the flight training and became Hero of the D.P.R.K.

Valorous airmen of the Red Flag unit to which Comrade An Sang Mo belongs. They keep making innovations in preparation for action, upholding the on-the-spot teaching given by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people

Korean People's Armymen engaged in an intense shooting practice to become crack shots

Issuing the order to the airmen ready to fly off, the commander reminded his men of the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that the nocturnal flight training should be stepped up under unfavourable conditions to make the territorial air of the country impregnable and told them in detail how to cope with a stormy weather.

The airmen didn't mind such weather at all since they had conducted flight training under various conditions wholeheartedly upholding his teaching.

At last the commander gave the word to take off.

The commanding post, the starting line and other posts started a brisk activity, with the red or blue signal lights turned on and off. And all were brought into a well-coordinated action on these signals—men, planes and speeding cars.

The planes shot up one after another into the nocturnal sky with thunderous roar.

I found myself standing before a big position indicator chart, on which the recorders were incessantly marking the speedy movement of the planes.

The speedy yet accurate actions of the airmen shown by the position indicator chart aroused my keen interest. In particular, I followed closely the movement of the planes piloted by Hero Hyon Gi Su and Kim Gwang Hwi who flew describing parabolas, encouraging each other.

After a while the plane of Hero Hyon Gi Su opened fire at the "enemy" plane, saying over radiophone: "Let's not allow even an enemy plane to violate the sacred air of our country where there is Premier Kim Il Sung, father of us airmen!" "Let's hail hits on the U.S. imperialist aggressors!"

Immediately a reply came from pilot Kim Gwang Hwi: "I see. Let's cultivate the 'a-match-for-a-hundred' giant strength to safeguard the Party and the Leader to the last moment of our lives like the anti-Japanese fighters who were single-heartedly loyal to the Leader." With this, pilot Kim Gwang Hwi went in hot pursuit of an "enemy" plane as was induced by the commanding post.

The "enemy" plane could hardly escape from pilot Kim Gwang Hwi, who made an instrument designed for nocturnal flight training and introduced it in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance for carrying through the line of training the People's Army into a cadre army and modernizing it, the line advanced by the Leader.

The "enemy" plane tried to slip away rectangularly turning to the right.

Quickly seeing through the tactics of the "enemy," pilot Kim Gwang Hwi skillfully veered his plane to the left-hand and brought it closer on the heels of the "enemy" to fire on him.

In that flight training which resembled an actual aerial fight the airmen all caught up with the "enemy" planes and downed them all.

At a break pilot Kim Gwang Hwi told me:

"It was really nasty weather. The longer I flew, the more clouds and snow troubled me. I could hardly tell where I was. But such a weather means little to us who have come out in the struggle to implement thoroughly the teaching of the Premier that the nocturnal training, training over the sea and training for assault should be incessantly conducted under bad weather conditions so as to defend the territorial air of our country impregnably."

This simple remark was enough to show me the revolutionary zeal running high in the hearts of all the airmen of this unit, who, armed with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are cultivating the "a-match-for-a-hundred" combat strength as was taught by the Leader.

I set out on the way home, looking at the reliable airmen who were making combat preparations and reinforcing their fighting capacity in a high spirit of finishing off at a shot the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

Impregnable indeed is the territorial air of our country now defended by the fighters true to the Leader, the Red hawks of the Party.

Kim Gyu Dok

Technical Revolution in Our Country

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"The technical revolution—this is an important revolution for emancipating our people, who have already been freed from oppression and exploitation, from heavy and arduous toil and enabling them to produce more wealth while doing work in an easy way, and for making their life more bountiful and cultured. For us Communists, who have taken power and are building a new society, this is a great undertaking, a lofty revolutionary task which must be accomplished by all means." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, p. 544.)

The Communists should not only set up the power of the working class, establish the socialist relations of production and do away with the social source of exploitation and oppression but also liberate the people from hard toil and build for them a paradise good to live in.

To this end, they should continue to vigorously carry out the technical revolution on the basis of the superiority of the already established advanced socialist system.

Particularly in a country like ours, which did not pass through the stage of normal capitalist development, the technical revolution is posed as an imperative task to be fulfilled in the period of socialist construction.

In the period of transition to socialism, the technical revolution, along with the task of liquidating the relations of exploitation, is presented as a very important revolutionary task in those countries which had not developed industries in the past.

It is because without overcoming technical backwardness it is impossible to consolidate the socialist system and secure the independence of the national economy and, furthermore, to attain the aim of socialist construction, i.e., the aim of ensuring a bountiful and cultured life to the whole people.

Accordingly, the technical revolution in our country which had inherited a technically very backward economy was raised as a central task to be fulfilled without fail in the course of socialist construction.

Our Party defined the technical revolution as an important successive revolutionary task in the socialist construction following the socialist transformation of production relations and has made vigorous efforts for its accomplishment.

Our Party's line of carrying out the socialist transformation of production relations before technical reconstruction was of great significance for the promotion of the technical revolution.

Starting from the revolutionary stand that the socialist transformation of production relations can and must without delay be carried out when life urgently calls for the socialist transformation of the old production relations and when the revolutionary forces are strong enough to undertake it, even though the levels of the development of the productive forces and techniques are relatively low, our Party, according to the wise policy of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, implemented the line of carrying out the transformation of economic forms ahead of the technical reconstruction and of accelerating the technical revolution in all spheres of the national economy on the basis of the advantages of the established socialist production relations.

This was a living example of creatively applying the objective law on the interaction of the productive forces and production relations in conformity with the actual conditions of our country.

Our Party's line of carrying out the socialist reorganization of production relations before the technical reconstruction opened up a broad way for rapidly rehabilitating and further developing the productive forces which had been severely destroyed by the U.S. imperialists during the war and for vigorously accelerating the overall technical revolution.

The technical revolution in our country has laid the main stress, above all, on the creation of heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core and on the realization of industrialization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Without the development of heavy industry, there can be neither industrialization nor technical revolution. Industrialization itself implies the creation of a heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core, and what is cardinal in the technical revolution is mechanization." (Ibid., pp. 546-47.)

Our Party under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly defined the stages of the technical revolution and put forth the most correct ways for its accomplishment.

Our Party took the line of carrying out the technical revolution in two stages—a stage of preparations for creating its material and technical conditions; a stage of its overall fulfilment.

This was a correct line fully conforming to the specific conditions of our country.

In our country which historically inherited the extremely backward technology and economy and suffered severe destruction from the war, the objects of technical reconstruction were indeed numerous and its contents were complex.

In addition, in the initial stage

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South Korean People Fight On Vigorously along the Road of Revolution Charted by the Great Leader

Review of the South Korean Political Situation in 1969

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"...The revolutionary forces in South Korea are growing and the general trend of the development of the situation is changing to the disadvantage of the counter-revolution and in favour of the revolution. The main feature of the present situation in South Korea is that the U.S. imperialists and their minions are further intensifying their policy of aggression and war by dint of the vicious military fascist dictatorship and, owing to this, a new, more serious crisis is created in the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 384.)

The development of the South Korean situation in 1969 substantiated the correctness of these words of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

During 1969 the South Korean people launched vigorously the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle, upholding the strategic line on the South Korean revolution and the country's unification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

In face of the powerful resistance of the people, the U.S. imperialists and their valets tried to get out of the crisis by further intensifying the bloody suppression of the people and their policy of aggression and war. But this caused a new, more serious crisis in the U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea.

A Wave of Powerful Revolutionary Struggle

This year the South Korean people fought unyieldingly for the right to live, democracy, freedom and liberation and for the country's unification along the line on the South Korean revolution and the country's unification laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is now expanding and developing into various forms of active anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, armed struggle included. Their struggle is becoming organized gradually and takes deep roots among the workers and peasants, the main force of the revolution, and is vigorously unfolded among broader sections of the masses of all strata." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 81.)

Noteworthy in the South Korean people's struggle in 1969 was that with the feelings of boundless respect and reverence for the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung the South Korean revolutionaries and people strove to arm themselves with his great revolutionary ideas and acquire his lofty virtues and waged more vigorously than ever before a sacred struggle for introducing and propagandizing them among the broad masses.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriots fought bravely against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Pak Jung Hi puppet clique everywhere in South Korea, under the catchwords of "I support General Kim Il Sung!" and "It is the Korean Communists' outlook on life to live for the Leader and die for him."

They also conducted energetic activities for rallying the broad masses around the Leader and rousing them to a vigorous anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle. They carried on political propaganda in broad daylight even under the unprecedentedly harsh suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and employed all available means including the distribution of handbills in explaining and propagandizing among the masses the history of the great revolutionary struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the sagacity of his leadership.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people waged a vigorous struggle, too, to expand and accumulate the revolutionary forces along the basic line of the South Korean revolution indicated by the Leader. As is clear from the movement of the underground revolutionary organizations subjected to suppression by the enemy, they formed the United Revolutionary Party, a Marxist-Leninist party, and many other revolutionary parties and organizations and had long done everything in their power to expand and strengthen their forces.

The United Revolutionary Party and many other parties and underground revolutionary organizations expanded their influence in all domains of South Korea. They involved broad sections of anti-U.S. imperialist, patriotic forces — workers, peasants, intellectuals, merchants and industrialists, barbers, hotel keepers, university professors, puppet army men, puppet government officials, and former puppet national assembly men.

In their vigorous revolutionary struggle, these underground revolutionary organizations took the history of the revolutionary struggle of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his biography, "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung," and his immortal, brilliant works as a revolutionary pabulum.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people also energetically waged a struggle for seizing weapons. The patriotic people of South Korea unfolded bold struggles for capturing weapons and ammunition on an extensive scale in many places including Inchon, Kyonggi Province and Cholla Provinces, storming arsenals of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, knocking down puppet army officers, puppet policemen and men of the "Homeland Reserve Force."

Even according to the doctored figures issued by the enemy, there were seven cases of such sort of struggle in January 1969 alone.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people directed the spearhead of their immediate struggle to foiling the ever intensified policy of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

To this end, they unfolded valiantly diverse forms of struggle. They derailed the enemy's military trains or cut the military telephone lines by small groups of three and four or single-handed, employing elusive tactics. They also fought against the establishment of military bases and military installations.

Noteworthy in the struggle of the South Korean people in 1969 was the massive struggle to smash the long-term office scheme of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The South Korean students and broad masses of people staged for months from early June demonstrations against the U.S. imperialist-manipulated "constitutional amendment for the third-term election."

The students of Seoul University and other universities and colleges and high schools participated in massive demonstrations. They had indignation meetings and staged demonstrations every day, chanting slogans: "Dissolve the puppet national assembly!" "Stop intelligence government, terror rule right away!" and "We're opposed to the constitutional amendment for the third-term election!"

Broad masses of people including city dwellers joined the demonstrations and fought hot battles knocking down the enemies braving the brutal repression by the heavily armed puppet policemen.

In step with the struggle of students against the "constitutional amendment for the third-term election," workers, peasants, small traders and industrialists also rose resolutely in a struggle for the right to live and democratic freedom.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people fought against the enemy even in prisons and at courts.

Comrade Kim Jong Tae and Choe Yong Do and other revolutionaries and patriotic personages waged an unyielding brave struggle against the enemies in prisons and at courts after their arrest by the enemies, taking them as a new theatre of struggle.

The anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people that was unfolded more powerfully in 1969 threw the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists over South Korea into a new, more serious crisis.

Frantic Machinations for Another War in Korea

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his answers to the questions put by a correspondent of the Lebanese paper **Al Anwar:**

"Owing to the naked aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the situation in Korea is extremely tense and a dangerous situation has been created in which war may break out at any moment in our country."

This year the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys intensified their policy of aggression and war in South Korea as never before.

Their policy of aggression and war entered a more reckless stage especially after the incident of the U.S. imperialists' large-size spy plane "EC-121" which was shot down on April 15 by the self-defence measure of the Korean People's Army when it was conducting hostile acts after intruding deep into the territorial air of our country.

After the incident of the shooting down of the "EC-121" which intruded into our territorial air for aggressive acts instead of drawing a due lesson from the "Pueblo" incident the U.S. imperialists established "wartime structure" throughout South Korea, issued emergency mobilization orders to their aggressive troops occupying South Korea and to the puppet army and entered a "special alert" while reinforcing the armed forces along the front line.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have incessantly introduced illegally into South Korea various weapons of mass destruction including tactical nuclear weapons and guided missiles in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement. On September 23, 1969 they formed a "Phantom flying corps" for the puppet air force with "Phantom" fighters which they began to ship into South Korea and even newly organized the 71st task fleet with scores of war vessels including a nuclear-powered aircraft-carrier and large battleships and deployed it in the waters off our country.

The U.S. imperialists increased the numerical strength of the South Korean puppet army in a big way and further strengthened its military technical equipment. Particularly they were on the rampage to fully arm with "M-16" rifles the "Homeland Reserve Force" more than two million strong organized to increase the puppet army.

Military bases and military installations were also multiplied on a large scale in various parts

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of the technical revolution the basis of the machine-building industry was weak and there was a shortage of technical personnel.

Under these conditions it was impossible to equip all the branches of the national economy with modern techniques and to carry out the overall technical reconstruction at a time. So our Party defined the period of the Five-Year Plan which started in 1957 as the first stage of technical reconstruction, and concentrated efforts on laying the foundation of an independent heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its backbone.

Even in the thick of the bitter war, foreseeing with prevision the perspective of socialist construction, the Leader saw that the machine-building industry was built and, after the war, he saw that continued efforts were concentrated on laying the firm foundations of the machine-building industry to create the centres for technical progress.

It was necessary for the successful carrying out of the technical revolution to lay its material foundations and train technical personnel thoroughly equipped with modern science and techniques.

Considering that there were very few national technical cadres in the past Comrade Kim Il Sung paid deep attention to training with foresight a contingent of national technical cadres, the internal forces of the technical revolution, and tackled this question successfully.

Our Party also placed the ideological revolution before the technical and cultural revolutions, carried out the former in close combination with the technical and cultural revolutions and thereby created a firm ideological and cultural prerequisite to technical progress. And, on this basis, it carried the technical revolution to success. As a result, in our country the bases of a powerful heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core were built in a short space of time, and the tasks for the first stage of technical reconstruction were fulfilled successfully and the technical revolution entered its full-scale stage.

At the August 1960 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, which opened a new phase in the technical revolution of the country, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth, on the basis of the achievements registered in the first stage of the technical revolution, the direction of technical revolution in the second stage, i.e., in the period of the Seven-Year Plan. It was to carry out the overall technical revolution not only in key branches and processes of the national economy but also in all other domains and processes.

The contents and directions in two stages of the technical revolution were different.

The tasks of the first stage in the industrial branches were to concentrate force on mechanization, step up automation as well as electrification, lay the basis of chemicalization, improve steadily technical processes and make preparations for introducing the latest achievements of science and technology; and, the tasks of the stage of overall technical revolution were to complete mechanization, extensively introduce automation and powerfully speed up electrification and effect chemicalization in an all-round way.

In the sphere of agriculture, the tasks of the first stage were to concentrate force on irrigation, vigorously accelerate electrification and to effect mechanization partially; and the tasks of the stage of overall technical revolution were to complete comprehensive mechanization while consolidating the achievements of irrigation and electrification and effect chemicalization in a big way.

In accordance with the direction indicated by the Party and the Leader, force was concentrated on the principal items that were of decisive importance for production growth in branches and links concerned, and on those branches that could bring about maximum economic effect with minimum expenditure, and on those domains where difficult, exhausting and harmful labours were required.

In technical development, the Party, taking into account the low level of economic development of the country, put forward the methods of gradually switching over from the low stage of mechanization, automation, electrification and chemicalization to the high stage, from the small-scale mechanization, automation, electrification and chemicalization to the large-scale ones, from simple mechanization, automation, electrification and chemicalization to complex ones and the method of combining these methods.

According to this principle of technical development, we effected mechanization in the industrial domain from partial, small-scale mechanization to comprehensive mechanization and automation; and, in the agricultural domain, we combined the building of large-scale irrigation projects with that of medium and small-scale ones, and gradually extended mechanization from the plain areas to the mountain regions, combined correctly big machines with small and medium-sized ones and modern machines with small, simple machines and gradually shifted over to comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization.

In carrying out the technical revolution our Party has always implemented thoroughly the revolutionary mass line.

The revolutionary mass line of

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of South Korea including Pusan and their policy designed to reduce the South Korean economy to a military appendage further intensified.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors frequently dispatched war maniacs to South Korea to step up their policy of aggression and war and called South Korean puppets to Washington.

In September and October last alone, they sent South Korea scores of war maniacs including Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Forces, former Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, Commander of the U.S. Forces in South Vietnam to hold war talks and inspect the war preparations.

Meanwhile, the Japanese militarists actively joined the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in their policy of aggression and war.

In June last, Chief of Staff of the "Japanese Ground Self-Defence Force" came to South Korea and gadded about the Military Demarcation Line and other "first line areas," croaking about "strengthening military ties."

The U.S. imperialist aggressors staged military exercises under actual war conditions almost every day.

Between March 3 and 20 they conducted a "longest distance airlifting operation in history" for an imaginary attack against the northern half of the Republic, combined with the "simultaneous massive airlifting of troops and equipment to the enemy positions," "mopping-up operation" "river-crossing operation" and "underwater explosion operation." For this military exercise thousands of their aggressive troops and military equipment were brought into South Korea from the U.S. mainland and the Okinawa base by air and their aggressive forces in South Korea and the puppet army were mobilized. At the end of October, a large-scale "South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise" was staged to test the communication operation of all arms and their transferable capacity under the direction of the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces in South Korea.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys committed more feverishly military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

Even after the incident of their large spy plane "EC-121," in August last the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent the "OH-23G" military plane into the territorial air of the northern half of the Republic. But it suffered a due punishment from our side.

In October they sent an Okinawa-based "B-52" bomber of their aggressive troops fully loaded with hydrogen bombs for a "patrol flight" over our country. They perpetrated provocations of this sort incessantly.

What a grave stage the machinations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to start another war in Korea have reached is clear from the fact that their violations of the Armistice Agreement amounted to more than 10,000 cases from the beginning of 1969 to the year-end. Owing to the provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors there was not a single day when guns were not fired along the Military Demarcation Line.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors tried to threaten our people with their military actions and aggressive policy. But they again knelt down before the Korean people and revealed their weakness to the world, as was exposed through the incident of their large spy plane "EC-121" and the incident of their military plane "OH-23G."

Bloody, Fascist Suppression, Farcical "Constitutional Amendment for the Third-Term Election"

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists experienced serious crises many times in South Korea owing to the heroic struggle of the people. But each time, the U.S. imperialists offered a desperate resistance and perpetrated a bloody suppression of the people by mobilizing their armed forces." (The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 80.)

The U.S. imperialists madly rushed with their farcical "constitutional amendment for the third-term election" to keep the Pak Jung Hi clique in power for long, while savagely suppressing all social elements who were in the way of executing their policy of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges who covered the whole of South Korea with military, police, intelligence and special service networks to place the whole society under a reign of horrible terror, expanded the puppet police machinery on a large scale to further intensify the suppression of the people. They replaced chiefs of police stations and suppressing organs by men of "battle-commanding ability." Along with this, they posted men of the "Homeland Reserve Force" at police sub-stations and boxes to reinforce the puppet police.

They modernized the equipment of policemen and other men engaged in the repression of people. They even used armoured cars and other latest repressive instruments particularly for the suppression of the massive demonstrations of the South Korean students and people against the U.S. imperialist-manipulated farcical "constitutional amendment for the third-term election."

The suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys is spearheaded against the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people.

The villains searched out underground revolutionary organizations by various methods, arrested at random revolutionaries and patriots who, had devoted themselves to the struggle for freedom and liberation, democracy and the peaceful unification of the country, staged murderous trials everyday and severely punished these guiltless people.

Fascist hangmen committed the unpardonable crimes of brutally killing Kim Jong Tae, Choe Yong Do, Li Mun Gyu and Li Gwan Hak, soldiers faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung and members of the United Revolutionary Party in prison or on gallows in January, July and November.

And recently the murderers killed cruelly Kwon Jae Hyok, a member of the South Korean Liberation Strategy Party, and Yun Sang Su, a member of the Imjado Island revolutionary organization.

The unprecedentedly frantic fascist repression and atrocious murder by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are a deathbed struggle of those whose days are numbered.

The U.S. imperialists and their vassals made desperate efforts to save their colonial rule from the ever intensifying crisis.

They staged the farce of "constitutional amendment" for the "re-election" of puppet Pak Jung Hi in the "third-term presidential election" scheduled for 1971.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys forced through the puppet national assembly the "bill of constitutional amendment for the third-term election" on September 14 in disregard of the powerful, resolute opposition of the South Korean people to the "re-election" of Pak Jung Hi, the most villainous traitor of the successive South Korean puppets and a stooge faithful to the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, and conducted a farcical "referendum" unexampled in history for the said "constitutional amendment" on October 17 by mobilizing huge repressive forces and power of money.

In 1969 the cunning scheme of the U.S. imperialists to infiltrate the Japanese militarists deeper into South Korea and thus step up their machinations to start another war in Korea and save their tottering colonial rule from crisis became undisguised.

The U.S. imperialists called bosses of the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets to Washington to give necessary instructions and made the two puppets have "talks" frequently. Thus the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets entered into a closer political, economic and military tie-up.

As seen from above, the development of the South Korean situation in 1969 shows clearly that the enemy can by no means wipe out the burning desire of the South Korean people to live a happy life in the benevolent bosom of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung like the people in the northern half of the Republic.

The revolutionary forces of South Korea accumulated and expanded through the strenuous struggle in 1969 along the basic line of the South Korean revolution set forth by the Leader will grow as an invincible force finally to overthrow the U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea.

Kim Gwang Su

Seoul students unfolding a fierce mass struggle to smash the U.S. imperialist-manipulated long-term "office" scheme of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi gang, clashing with puppet policemen

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our Party in the technical revolution was carried through in the form of a mass technical innovation movement.

In order to carry out the technical revolution as a mass movement, it was necessary to do away with the remnants of old ideologies in the way of technical development, raise the cultural and technical level of the working people, increase creative co-operation between producers, between workers and technicians and scientists, strengthen co-operation between individual links of production and between branches, and thus to give full play to the wisdom and creative initiative of the masses and, relying on their wisdom and creative initiative, plan and organize the mass technical innovation movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The important thing in enlisting the creative activity of the masses in the technical innovation movement is thoroughly to do away with the mystification of technology." (Ibid., p. 550.)

As we entered the stage of full-scale technical revolution our Party aroused the masses to a decisive struggle for shattering passivism, conservatism, mystification of technology in the way of our advancement.

In particular, the machine-tool-multiplying movement initiated by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a firm guarantee for the rapid upsurge of the mass technical innovation movement and it became a decisive factor in making the masses master technique.

The great significance of the machine-tool-multiplying movement unfolded vigorously throughout the country lay not only in the fact that our workers turned out more than 13,000 machine tools solely with latent reserves in excess of the state plan, and solved in a short time the problem of machinery that remained a knotty problem in those days. It also lay in the fact that the movement imbued our working people who had regarded machines something "mysterious" in the past with a conviction that they could make any modern machines and equipment by themselves once they made up their minds.

As a result, ordinary machine-building factories became able to turn out such up-to-date machines and equipment as was inconceivable in the past—the 8-metre turning lathe, the 6,000-ton press, the 6-metre hobs, the 90-axile automated boring machines and other large machine-tools, large generators, hydraulic turbines, large-size vessels, electric locomotives, etc., and the technical revolution was further accelerated.

Our Party also took measures for enhancing the role of science and technology, one of the basic conditions for promoting the all-round technical revolution.

The Party and the Leader put forward particularly the line of establishing *Juche* firmly against flunkeyist and dogmatic deviations of every description in the fields of science and technology, and carried it through consistently.

In consequence, the scientists and technicians could fully tap and make extensive use of the natural resources of the country with a high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, find what we lacked and make what were in short supply and made it possible to develop our industry with domestic raw material and resources. And the production technical processes and latest achievements of sciences and techniques were introduced actively and creatively in conformity with our actual conditions, with the result that the independence of our technology and economy was fortified.

The technical innovation movement was carried out in close combination with the Chollima workteam movement; the endeavours for technical development were made as one of the main contents of the Chollima workteam movement; and under the Daean system of work technical development was planned and organized with the workteam as a unit and thus the mass technical innovation movement developed in a new, higher form.

Enormous successes have already been made in the technical revolution thanks to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Today our country completely cleaned up the appearance of the backward colonial agricultural state and has turned into an advanced socialist industrial-agricultural state with advanced industries furnished with modern technical equipment and with agriculture rapidly progressing on the basis of modern technology.

The proudest success made in technical development is that a powerful material and technical basis of the technical revolution, particularly the bases of an independent modern machine-building industry which constitute the core of heavy industry, was built and expanded swiftly.

In the years 1948-1967, the output value of the machine-building industry grew 100 times and its share in the gross industrial output value went up from 7.4 per cent to 31.4 per cent.

The power, metallurgical, chemical and many other industries made rapid progress on the basis of the development of the powerful machine-building industry; new departments of heavy industry were created and its inner structure was improved. As a result,

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Senior Member of Our Side to Military Armistice Commission Sends Letter to NNSC

In Connection with the Fact That the U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Are Frantically Trying to Provoke a New War, Continuously Introducing Various New-type Aircraft into South Korea of Late, Too

Major General Li Chun Son, Senior Member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent a letter on December 19 to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are frantically trying to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea, continuously introducing various new-type aircraft into South Korea of late in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement.

The letter reads:

I present my compliments and send this letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in connection with the fact that the United Nations Command side has been committing criminal acts of introducing various new-type aircraft into South Korea in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement.

This year alone, the United Nations Command side has illegally brought into South Korea large quantities of various combat equipment including scores of "F-4 Phantom" aircraft, "UH-1H" helicopters, "F-5A" jet fighters, submarine chasers and mine sweepers.

Your commission has discussed it on several occasions and we have sternly protested agianst and denounced it at the Military Armistice Commission meetings on each occasion.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have kept on reinforcing their armed force in an attempt to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea.

On November 19, 1969, the U.S. imperialist aggressors introduced from the United States into South Korea the 95th fighter intercepter group composed of the supersonic "F-106 Delta Dart" belonging to the Aerospace Defence Command of the U.S. Air Force. (South Korean **Dongyang News Agency**, Seoul, November 19, 1969.)

On December 16 last, they brought into South Korea the 334th combat aviation group and the 335th combat aviation group consisting of "F-4 Phantom" aircraft under the command of the 5th U.S. Air Force. (South Korean **Radio Munhwa**, December 16, 1969.)

Meanwhile on November 29, the U.S. imperialist aggressors shipped scores of "U-10B" military aircraft from the United States into South Korea to transfer them to the South Korean puppet army. (U.S. army paper **Stars and Stripes**, November 29, 1969.)

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who have brought new-type weapons as mentioned above are trying to continuously introduce combat equipment including large numbers of new-type aircraft and combat destroyers in future too.

Such successive arms reinforcements by the U.S. imperialist aggressors constitute a flagrant violation of the Preamble of the Armistice Agreement with an objective of insuring a complete cessation of hostilities and all acts of armed force in Korea and of Sub-paragraph 13d of the Armistice Agreement strictly prohibiting the introduction into Korea of any reinforcing combat equipment as well as a violent challenge to the Korean armistice and peace in the Far East.

We can not but direct a serious attention to the fact that such arms reinforcement by the United Nations Command side synchronizes with frequent visits to South Korea of war peddlers of U.S. imperialism who held war confabs with the South Korean puppets and stirred up a war atmosphere and with such frenzied war rackets kicked off by the U.S. imperialist aggressors as "amphibious operations" along the eastern and western coasts and "firing exercise" with "Hawk" and "Nike-Hercules" missiles.

We strongly protest against and denounce the arms reinforcement and the new war provocation machination perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea.

In order to remove tension being created in Korea and to maintain the armistice, such arms reinforcement and the new war provocation machination by the U.S. imperialist aggressors should be unconditionally and immediately stopped and all the lethal weapons and combat equipment illegally introduced by the United Nations Command side be shipped out of South Korea without delay.

I hope that your commission with the mission of supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement will discuss the above-mentioned criminal arms reinforcement by the United Nations Command side, take necessary measures and inform me of the result.

Resolute Steps Taken by the Revolutionary Government of Libya

The Revolutionary Government of Libya adopted a series of progressive internal and external policies to consolidate national independence and gain the prosperity of the country under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and took recently a resolute measure to dismantle the aggressive military bases of the U.S. and British imperialists on Libya's territory.

Due to the strong and determined step of the Revolutionary Government of Libya to abrogate the shackling military pacts signed by the U.S. and British imperialists with the former reactionary feudal monarchy and withdraw the rascals' military bases from the Libyan territory completely, unconditionally and speedily, the British imperialists have finally agreed upon abolishing their military base in Libya by March next year and begun to withdraw their troops. The U.S. imperialists, too, have had no alternative but to agree upon the "speedy" abolition of their military base and started withdrawing their troops.

Such a revolutionary step of the Revolutionary Government of Libya is a just measure to remove the aggressive foothold of the U.S. and British imperialists against the Arab and North African countries including Libya and to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of Libya.

This constitutes a great contribution to the common cause of the peoples in the Near and Middle East and North Africa to oppose imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism, consolidate national independence and maintain a lasting peace and security in the areas and another heavy blow to the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people fully support the resolute, revolutionary step taken by the Revolutionary Government of Libya.

Historical experience shows that any country having the imperialists' military bases on its territory can by no means become a complete independent and sovereign state.

The U.S. and British imperialists' military bases in Libya have been dens for subjugation and espionage and subversive acts against Libya and military strategic bases to invade the Arab and and North African countries.

Having lost advanced bases for aggression against Arab and North African countries due to the victory of the Libyan revolution and the anti-imperialist, revolutionary measures of the Libyan Revolutionary Government, the U.S. imperialists are now resorting desperately to vicious plots to strangle the Libyan revolution.

The respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"...The imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists will never quit the arena of history of their own accord. Dreaming of its old positions, imperialism is making desperate efforts to recover its lost footholds and is trying to find a way out in aggression and war to save itself from the doom." ("Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn U.S. Imperialism," p. 4.)

Though the crafty, knavish U.S. imperialists are claiming to stand for establishing "good relations" with Libya pretending to respond to the request of the Revolutionary Government of Libya for the abolition of the military base, they, in reality, are seeking frantically to overthrow the Revolutionary Government of Libya by knocking together counter-revolutionary elements, their lackeys.

This was clearly proved by the intrigue of the traitors to overthrow the Libyan Government which was frustrated of late.

With no cunning, double-faced tricks and machinations, however, can the U.S. imperialists check the triumphant advance of the Libyan revolution that is enjoying the support of the Libyan people and of the Arab countries and the progressive countries all over the world.

U.S. imperialism should stop all the intrigues against the Libyan revolution, abolish without delay its military base in Libya and drag out all its aggressor troops from Libya.

The Korean people are convinced that the Revolutionary Government of Libya and the Libyan people will win a greater victory in the struggle for building a dignified and prospering, new Libya by pushing ahead with the revolution continuously, while valiantly shattering all sorts of aggressive acts of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism.

Li Jip

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a solid foundation was built for carrying out the overall technical revolution with our own techniques, raw material and power resources.

In building the material and technical foundations for the technical revolution we attained in less than ten years the level that the capitalist countries reached in scores of years or a hundred years.

To successfully carry out the all-round technical revolution on the basis of these successes, our Party now follows the line of making large-sized machines and precision machines in the machine-building industry and of powerfully pushing ahead with the research work for the development of mechanical and electronic engineering.

Now we are directing all efforts to the fulfilment of the tasks of the last stage of the Seven-Year National-Economic Plan, the plan of all-round technical revolution.

When the Seven-Year Plan is fulfilled our country will turn from the industrial-agricultural state into an advanced industrial country.

Pak Hae Chon

Friendship Matches between February 8 Women's Volleyball Team of Korean People's Army and Combined Women's Volleyball Team of Soviet Army

The friendship matches between the February 8 women's volleyball team of the Korean People's Army and the combined women's volleyball team of the Soviet Army were held on December 14 and 21 at the Pyongyang City Gymnasium.

The gymnasium where a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was respectfully placed was packed with working people in the city and men of the Korean People's Army.

The players of the home team made successive attacks, well combining powerful smashes and feigned movements by mainly employing the tactics of attacking with high touch and low and fast ball, fully displaying the *Juche*-orientated sports technique and the staunch fighting spirit tempered through their day-to-day training.

The matches which were held in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end ended 3-0 and 3-2 in favour of the home team.

A scene of the friendship match between the February 8 women's volleyball team and the Soviet Army combined women's volleyball team

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